

THE CONFEDERATE.

D. K. MORAN,
A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.
All letters on business of the Office, to be
directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

THURSDAY, February 18, 1864.
Office of THE CONFEDERATE,
on Fayetteville street, second door
South of Pomeroy's Bookstore.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT PRACTICAL
PRINTER, to take charge of the entire Me-
chanical Department of this office, read Proofs,
&c. To one thoroughly qualified and every
way reliable, the best of salary will be allowed.
Apply immediately.

The Habeas Corpus.
We have undoubted information of the
passage of a bill by Congress, to suspend tem-
porarily the privilege of the Habeas Corpus
act.

We have for sometime foreseen that this
would become a necessity—and in our private
conversations we were free to speak of it, with
the hope that our opinion might have some
avail, to stop the causes which were likely to
bring it about.

But the suspension of the Habeas Corpus
will not produce any inconveniences to good
and loyal people. The civil law will still
have its force and authority in all matters
touching the rights and persons of the citizen,
except, when by treasonable or seditious
practices they choose to bring themselves under
military law.

But this suspension will have one good
effect, that ought to gratify every father,
wife, child or other person who has a son,
husband, parent, kindred, or friend in the
army. It will fill up the ranks of that army
—it will send other men, who have not done
anything but yawn and stretch, to help the
men who have done all the work—who
will save from or share death with many a
the gallant hero.

It will shield the army from "judicial licks"
that knocked men out of the service, and it
will do no harm to any but the evil disposed.
We shall be glad to read the promised reply
of Mr. B. F. Moore, of this city, Counsellor at
Law, to the decision of Judge French on the
constitutionality of the "Substitute Law." We
shall read this law paper with that atten-
tion which is due to its author. If it should
be a little out of season, it will be the first ex-
ception we ever recollect to the rule—"better
late than never." We might apply (we fear)
that adage to our professional brother in
another way—but we defer that for the
present.

The Address of Rev. Dr. Lacy.
The first address of this able divine and
true patriot, at the Commons Hall, on the
evening of the 16th, is reported to us as a
splendid effort—full of earnest, heart-stirring
and soul-inspiring eloquence. It taught the
duty the citizen owes to his country—it en-
forced the obligations to its fulfillment, and
it cheered the performer by the assurance of
that favor of the good God which is the re-
ward of the faithful. Such an address from
such a source, must needs produce good. It
sheds a double light upon our darkened path—
the light of the truth "set upon a candlestick,"
giving light to the whole house—and this light
reflected from the pure, upright and
disinterested character of him who displays
it. Dr. Lacy is ever welcome to this com-
munity, where he is greatly beloved—and never
more so than on his present patriotic mission.
We regret that we were prevented from
hearing his admirable address, by circumstances
that we could not control.

Public Assemblies.
We regret to hear from several citizens, that
both the speaker and the audience who assem-
bled on the evening of the 16th to hear the
first address of Dr. Lacy, were disturbed by
the noise and loud talking of persons (supposed
to be boys) in the gallery. This disturbance
was the more provoking, as it occurred in the
most interesting passage of the address.

The most vulgar idea of good manners, in-
admits the principle of governing one's con-
duct so as not to intrude upon the rights and
privileges of our neighbors; and we would
suggest to the boys, if they cannot restrain the
"freedom of (loud) speech" in a public assem-
bly, that they go there at least an hour be-
forehand and exercise the liberty to the full—
exhaust all the subjects they have at com-
mand, and then retire—or have manners
enough to keep quiet.

The city of Raleigh has a character for
polite hospitality at stake in this matter; and
when called to the attention of the Town Au-
thorities, we think they will so regard it. It
was bad enough to maltreat an ordinary
visitor: The offence is heightened when the
community is thus made to lose a single syl-
lable of such valuable teaching as that afforded
in the address of Dr. Lacy.

Correction.
The letter of our correspondent from Kin-
gston should have read "TWELVE HUNDRED of
the enemy are at Bachelor's creek, instead of
"Twelve thousand."

This is an important diminution, for them,
as well as us, for it saves them the loss of
many men and us the trouble of taking them.

We call attention to the Advertisement in
this paper, for Proposals for the manufacture
of Oil from the Tithe Peanuts.

The Proposed Convention.

On yesterday, after our article for our issue
of the 17th was put in hand, we received the
Fayetteville Observer with a leader on the
same topic; and we are confirmed in the view
we have taken, by the concurrence of this ex-
cellent authority. We take up the subject
again, conceding for the moment, the milder
and more innocent purpose which the agita-
tors allege. Allowing them credit for this as
the only object they have in proposing a call
for a Convention, we submit to the people
that such an assemblage is wholly unnecessary
—would be attended with unwise political
agitation—necessitate additional elections, and
would involve expenditure entirely dispropor-
tioned to any good it could accomplish. The
main purpose now announced is, that this
body is to counsel and advise the Confederate
Government—and otherwise aid it—to prosecute
the war. What counsel could it furnish?
That the Legislature cannot as well bestow?

They are both representatives of the people:
both elected in the same way, and both bodies
are likely to be composed of very much the
same sort of material. So far as counsel is
concerned, whether the Convention nor the
Legislature could pass any ordinance or act—
their action could not take the style of either
an organic or Legislative law. The most
either could do, must be done by way of resolu-
tions; and, the resolutions of the latter, as
the exponent of the public sentiment, would
have equal weight with those of the former.
So far as negotiations for peace are concerned,
the President has three times endeavored to
make them; and his efforts have been con-
tinuously rejected—and there is positive
evidence, that any proposition now would
share the same fate; for Lincoln himself, and
his whole Congress, have declared that they
would receive no terms short of reconstruction
—and the majority refuse even this—with
Lincoln at its head. On what other subject
could a Convention advise? The Confedera-
te Government has better sources of infor-
mation in every State, than members of a
Convention could possibly be. It has the
Governor of each State, with all his means—
the Legislature with theirs, and its own officers
posted in various localities. Suppose the
system were adopted that the common Gov-
ernment is to discard these easy and natural
modes of information, and Conventions were
convoked by the different States, to set as ad-
visers of the Government! What a mis-
chief we should soon have. Here would be an
advisory movement from North Carolina, op-
posed from South Carolina, amended by
Georgia, with a substitute from Alabama—
various and conflicting counsels, as interest,
prejudice and natural difference of opinion
would provoke—and the common Govern-
ment, instead of being allowed to walk by the
light of its own reason, would be obliged to
grope its way to harbor through these devious
channels. The project is idle and worthless.
Nor is it likely, in the present agitation in
North Carolina, that the body would be com-
posed of material either capable of, or inclined
to, give wholesome advice. If the present
Legislature is any specimen of what the
labor would bring forth, God forbid that the
State should suffer such an affliction. Now,
the last Legislature had it in its power to do
important service to the Confederacy—not in
the way of advice, but of action. One mode
was to pass an act authorizing the Governor to
employ the Home Guard to arrest deserters;
another was to allow him, or the Chief Justice
on his request, to call the Supreme Court to
settle vexed questions. Both of these were
recommended and urged by the Governor, and
they were specially desired by the Confederate
Government—these two pieces of practical
service. Deserters from the army were
making this State a city of refuge—they came
from all the States, under the invitation ex-
tended by the decision that the Home Guard
could not be called out to arrest them. They
were out lying in the woods and committing
all manner of depredations. A Brigade had
to be sent from the army, to overawe and
catch them—at a time, too, when troops could
but ill be spared.

With all the influence of the Governor—and
all the exertions of the wiser and more
practical of the members—it was with great
difficulty that any law was passed on the sub-
ject; and then the Governor was restricted
to calling them from the county in which
the deserters were, and those adjacent, so that
a body of deserters had naught to do, but to
pass into a county not adjacent to those called
on, in order to set the whole power of the
Governor at defiance. Thus in this instance,
when North Carolina legislation might have
aided the Government, it only supplied a broken
staff on which the whole least must fall. The
result was that the Confederate Government
was obliged, and is still, to hold a large
force in this State, employed in this busi-
ness—to the weakening of the army and to
the injury of the cause.

The other case was, if possible, worse:
The several Judges were known to differ in
important questions every day coming up.—
One would decide one way, another the other
—until the law was uncertain and contradictory.
By reason of this, conflicts were likely to
arise between the (Confederate) military and
the judiciary of the State. A decision by the
court might settle the whole by establishing bind-
ing precedents. The regular term of the court
was a long ways off. What hindered to allow
the Governor this discretion? No harm could
possibly arise, yet the recommendation of the
Governor was refused, and this aid withheld
from the common Government. And we now
see the evil of it in full force: One Judge
has decided the substitute question, by re-
manding the applicant; another would dis-
charge him—and of course the applicant
would go to the favorite Judge, and streams

of emigrants with transportation and rations,
will obstruct the roads towards the "happy
land of Canaan"—and campfires lighting
the woods for miles, would be seen around
the spot where this judicial machine grinds
out their coveled discharges. We say would,
because we have a well settled conviction, that
the habeas corpus will be suspended to pre-
vent this evil. We think it has been already
—if not, we do not doubt it will—and to the
Legislature, in part, is due the necessity of
this stringent enactment.

In any aspect, this Convention is useless
and mischievous—and we are glad to see a
wholesome and wide-spread re-action going
on concerning it. "Let the people hold up
the hands of our Generals."

"We repeat, we must fight—there is no
other way to peace but by submission to
"Abraham Lincoln. . . . "Duty"
"duty—let us all do that. We can do
"no otherwise, and be true men."

Raleigh Standard, February 27, 1863.

Under the head of "The War," the New
York Tribune of the 1st inst., has the follow-
ing paragraph:

From Newbern we have further particulars
of the rapidly increasing feeling of discon-
tent in North Carolina. The people are urg-
ing the call of a State Convention, and Dr.
Leach, one of the recently elected members
of the Rebel Congress, says through the Ra-
leigh Standard, that North Carolina now claims
the fulfillment of the compact or the right to
depart from the Confederacy in peace. Gov.
Vance opposes the taxation of State property
by the Rebel Government. The Raleigh
Standard, in an article addressed to slave-
holders, says if the war continues twelve
months longer, the institution of slavery will
be destroyed.

We call the attention of our late successful
competitor, Dr. Leach, (whose prototype was
T. Hardy, Secretary to the "London Corre-
sponding Society" 1794—afterwards Thomas
Hardy, prisoner in the dock of Old Bailey,)
to the article above quoted. It is taken from
the New York Tribune. That paper says,
that "Dr. Leach, one of the recently elected
members of the Rebel Congress, says through
the Raleigh Standard, that North Carolina
now claims the fulfillment of the compact, or
the right to depart from the Confederacy in
peace." Thus, one of the Yankees whom
Dr. Leach calls "brethren" in one of his cir-
culars, does not mistake the Doctor's language,
but construes it for himself, and publishes it
to the North as another evidence of the "rap-
idly increasing feeling of discontent in North
Carolina."

Horace Greeley to Brother Leach, greeting:
While the Confederate Commissioner in Rich-
mond is engaged in trying one Mrs. Patterson
Allen for only betraying the family where
she resided, and communicating privately
with the enemy—here in North Carolina, a
member elected to Congress, denounces to the
enemy, to our soldiers and people, that our
whole Government is a despotism, towards
which "forbearance is no longer a virtue"—
that now "North Carolina claims the fulfill-
ment of the compact or the right to depart
in peace." Thus, "increasing the feeling of
discontent"—advising the rupture of the
government, and "aiding and comforting the
enemy." Is there no Commissioner in North
Carolina? The whole case would turn quick-
ly on a common sense construction of admit-
ted publications.

We record with great pleasure the follow-
ing tribute to the distinguished officer in
whose honor it is bestowed. We know Genl.
Rodes well—he has served with him and under
him—his division consisting in a large meas-
ure of North Carolina Brigades. It takes
none of his acquaintances by surprise that he
obtained promotion by "distinguished gallan-
try;" and that his "skill and conduct"
should attract observation. Gen. Rodes com-
bines the elements of an officer in most admi-
rable proportions. He is a disciplinarian
firm, but unoppressive—careful of the com-
forts of his men and strict in his exactions of
duty. On the battle field he handles his com-
mand with excellent discretion—always mak-
ing it tell with effect whether it be a Regi-
ment, Brigade, or Division. And his bold Ala-
bamiens—they have been our neighbors on
bloody fields—they comprise the best spirits
of their State, and their march on the enemy
has been laid heavy and thick. May God de-
fend them and our own North Carolinians as
they fight side by side—they make a noble
brotherhood. In at the beginning, determin-
ed to the end. When the great day of de-
liverance shall come, a grateful country will
swell to grandeur the jubilee of their wel-
come home.

Gen. ROBERT E. RODES.—The Richmond
correspondent of the Montgomery Advertiser,
speaking of Gen. Lee's compliments to Bat-
tle's Brigade, quotes Gen. Lee's own words
relative to the gallant young Major General
who so ably commands the Division to which
Battle's brigade belongs, and recalls the fact
that Gen. R. owes his promotion to Gen.
Stonewall Jackson. Gen. Rodes has com-
manded his division with success and ability,
and I am gratified to state this division has
re-enlisted for the war, Battle's brigade of Ala-
bamiens having set the example. Instead of
raising new brigades, I think it would be far
better to recruit to the fullest numbers those
veteran brigades, whose whole conduct is wor-
thy of the admiration of their countrymen."

To which the correspondent of the Adver-
tiser adds the following additional quotation
from the same high authority:

Gen. Lee, speaking of the division in the
same communication, says: "Gen. Rodes' di-
vision acted at Chancellorsville with distin-
guished gallantry, and that officer owes
his promotion to General Jackson's observa-
tion of his skill and conduct. You will see
in my report of that battle that one of his
dying messages to me was to the effect that
General Rodes should be promoted Major Gen-
eral, and his promotion should date from May
2, 1863."

We learn that the Steamer Advance arrived
safely at her wharf on yesterday—making a
quick and successful trip.

Dr. Hoge's Lectures.

We call attention to the Notice in this pa-
per, advertising that Rev. Dr. Hoge will de-
liver two Lectures in the Commons Hall, on
his "Observations in England." The objects
to which the proceeds of these Lectures are to
be devoted, are sufficiently meritorious to in-
sure a large audience; but added to this is
the character and ability of the distinguished
Lecturer, all of which must pack the Hall to
its utmost limits. By the Richmond papers
Dr. Hoge's Lectures are spoken of in the
highest terms, for their force, eloquence, and
wit; and there called forth the largest audi-
ences that have assembled in Richmond this
winter.

Personal.

We hear that some persons in this city are
complaining that our remarks on Frogs were
personal to them. Our editorial was a general
disertation on the Frog portion of animat-
ed nature. If it savored of personality—any
person who will let us know in what particu-
lar he feels aggrieved, shall have such explana-
tions at our hands as the subject admits.

Our fair Correspondent who sends us extracts
from a Soldier Brother's letter, has our fullest
endorsement of the execrations so justly be-
sought upon the unworthy subject spoken of.
But it has so often been told the same thing
by members of the army, that to publish these
she furnishes us with, would be indeed "cast-
ing pearls before swine." Next to the Sol-
diers, we esteem our patriotic fair country-
women; and our lady friend's manifestation of
her devotion to the cause, is not to be won-
dered at, when we remember she has four
brothers in the army. May she live to see
them return to the home-rod, "with all their
country's honors blest," bringing with them
some victor lord who shall be worthy of her
noble heart and fair hand.

[For The Confederate.]

NEAR LIBERTY MILLS,
CAMP 28TH REGIMENT N. C. T.,
Feb. 16th 1864.

Mr. Editor:—Just say to the people at home,
as a word of encouragement, that this regiment
(war-worn, and with ranks decimated by the
constant battle) have re-enlisted for the war.
The far famed reputation it has won by its
unflinching devotion to the cause which it
so eagerly and early espoused, has been eclipsed
by this its most brilliant deed of the war. Re-
gardless of the privations and hardships it has
experienced for the last three years, the
brave hearts comprising it are not ready to
lay down their arms, and turn their backs
upon the colors they have so nobly borne on
many a hard fought field. Trace them from
Hanover C. H. to Gettysburg, and you will
see no nobler deeds enacted than what they
have done. Yet all this, has been crowned
by this, their most brilliant feat. It is not a
triumph over a dastard foe, but over them-
selves, the greatest of human achievements.
By this act, they have added the brightest
star to that magnificent chapter that now
crowns their banner. They have spoken words
of encouragement to the people at home, tel-
ling the faint-hearted to be of good cheer and
to skulkers, that their day of retribution is
fast approaching; and at the same time hurl-
ing defiance at that enemy that would dare
to devastate our homes. This proof of their
devotion to our cause, their determination to
be free or die, is worthy of commendation,
and speaks well for the old North State, re-
gardless of that obnoxious sentiment that
prevades some portions of her territory. Some
may, and doubtless will, say that the men
were compelled, but is untrue and is treating
those brave men with injustice. This was the
first and only regiment from the State to
re-enlist for the war before the passage of the
conscription law, and the men dislike very much
to be called a conscript regiment. All that
is required to insure a final success of our cause,
is to crown the people at home by the act, as
themselves, as the soldiers are to our cause,
and by the blessing of God, independence will
rest upon a grateful people. UNUS.

[For The Confederate.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: I take this occasion to
express my high admiration of the manner
in which you are conducting the Confederate.
So far the course of the paper has been char-
acterized by marked ability and gentlemanly
propriety. You are giving entire satisfaction
to the friends of liberty throughout the State.
The old war spirit of '61 is being aroused and
the coming of many more moons the loud
battle cry of the brave Southerners will strike
terror into the heart of the despot at Wash-
ington and reverberate throughout his entire
dominions. Mr. Holden will be foiled in his
efforts to hand us over to and leave us at the
mercy of these vultures. Continue to apply
the scalpel, until the whole anatomy of the
Standard shall be thoroughly exposed to the
public gaze. Despite the course of this cowardly
faction, we shall succeed. The Raleigh
Standard may persuade the people, as it has
hitherto done, that we have sacrificed
win—that all the blood and treasure which
the sons of the South have offered upon her
altar will avail us nothing. I say that despite
the efforts of Holden, of Keane, of Leach,
of Haughton and others, we shall succeed.
Every wish of anguish forced from the soul
of injured innocence; every tear running from
the heart of suffering and sorrow; every pa-
triot, blood which has been poured out in
this contest, has been marked, and treasured
up by the terrible avenger; and the continued
cruelties of our enemy have fired the hearts
of the chivalrous soul of the South with the firm
resolve to be free, or die in the attempt.

"To fight,
In a just cause, and for our country's glory,
Is the best office of the best of men;
And to decline when those motives urge,
Is infamy beneath a coward's business."

A PRIVATE SOLDIER OF 61.

CONFEDERATE BONDS.—It is a cheering in-
dication to see the farmers of the country
investing their money in Confederate Bonds.
A Bond was advertised for sale in this paper
two weeks ago, and since then we have had
numerous applications and could have sold
several thousand dollars worth if we had
them.

In Richmond last week, 8 per cent Bonds
sold at auction at \$25.60 premium; 7 per
cents \$12 premium. Advancing tendency.
It is stated that in England the Confederate
loan has advanced to 50—i. e., \$60 is paid
in gold or its equivalent for \$100 worth of
bonds—equal to seven or eight hundred dollars
of our currency.

Foreigners have faith in our final success.
—Charlotte Democrat.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year
1863, by J. S. THOMAS, in the Clerk's office
of the District Court of the Confederate States
for the Northern District of Georgia.

Confederate States Congress.

RICHMOND, Feb. 17.
Both Houses have passed the bill to establish
a Volunteer Navy. It authorizes the Secretary
of the Navy to commission vessels, either in or out
of the Confederate waters.

Both Houses have appointed Friday, the 28th
of April, as a day of fasting and prayer. Also
adopted a highly patriotic address to the country.

The House has passed the bill to issue
Tobacco rations to the army.

The Senate concurred in the House bill to re-
peal the act authorizing Partisan Rangers, and
the bill for promoting privates who have been
distinguished for skill and valor. It is believed
that both Houses have passed in secret session,
and sent to the President, a bill authorizing
the suspension of the habeas corpus.

Advance in Confederate Bonds.

RICHMOND, Feb. 17.
At an auction sale to-day, of bonds and stocks,
prices advanced on an average of about ten per
cent. Confederate bonds, eight per cent. Coupons
—due in 1868—one hundred and twenty-one and
interest; ditto, registered, due 1871, sold for one
hundred and twenty-six and interest. Seven per
cents, one hundred and fifteen and one-half. Cotton
loan, one hundred and eighty-nine, and Gold
twenty-two. Silver twenty.

Weather bitter cold.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 17.
Seven shells were fired at the city last night.
The enemy are employed in remodeling their
Cummings Point batteries and Battery Gregg,
they having been much damaged by our heavy
guns. No new movement to report.

Official Dispatches.

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 15.

TO GENERAL S. COOPER:
The following troops have re-enlisted for the
war since the announcement of the 10th inst.:
Lane's brigade, Wright's brigade, Perin's bri-
gade, Davis' brigade, Seventh Virginia cavalry,
Eleventh Virginia cavalry, Thirteenth North Car-
olina troops, Eleventh North Carolina troops,
Forty-eighth Virginia infantry, Garnett's, Poague's,
Haskell's and Pegram's battalions of artillery.

The following, having enlisted originally for the
war, have reiterated their determination to con-
tinue in the service:
Cott's battalion of artillery, McGowan's brigade,
and Fourteenth Alabama regiment.

ROBERT E. LEE.

DUBLIN, VA., Feb. 15.

TO GENERAL S. COOPER, A. AND I. GENERAL:
On the 3d inst., Major Moorhead, with a de-
tachment of forty men of the Sixteenth Virginia
cavalry, captured the armed steamer B. C. Lera, at
Winfree's, Pamunkey county, Virginia, with a val-
uable cargo and twenty-nine prisoners, including
Brigadier General C. P. Scaammon, commanding
forces in Kanawha Valley, a captain, two lieuten-
ants of his staff. General Scaammon and two
officers of his staff are here now, and will be for-
warded to Richmond to-morrow, unless you order
otherwise, in charge of Lieutenant Vortigan, the
gallant young officer who boarded the boat with
only twelve men. Colonel Ferguson, whom I
sent with his regiment, the Sixteenth Virginia
cavalry, to the Lower Kanawha some weeks since,
has made several captures, and rendered valuable
service. SAMUEL JONES, Major General.

The following Telegrams was received
Tuesday night after our Western mail had
been put up. It is inserted here for the benefit
of our subscriber in that mail:

Confederate States Congress.

RICHMOND, Feb. 16.
Both Houses have passed the Tax, Currency,
and Military bills, and they await the President's
signature. The injunction of secrecy has been re-
moved from the Currency bill. It provides that
holders of non-interest bearing notes over five
dollars, be allowed till first of April, east of the
Mississippi, and July west, to fund in twenty year
bonds bearing four per cent. All notes not fund-
ed or paid to the Government at face or dues
within that time, shall be taxed thirty-three and
one-third per cent, and fundable till first January
next; after which time they shall be taxed one-
hundred per cent. All notes not presented within that
time, no longer receivable for public dues and
taxed ten per cent, per month, in addition to the
thirty-three and one-third.

The present issue of notes to continue till the 1st
of April, after which a new issue is authorized, to
be kept within reasonable limits. Six per cent
bonds to the amount of five hundred millions, may
be issued and sold to raise money to meet the ex-
penses of the Government.

All duties on imports to be paid in specie, sterling
exchange or coupons. On these bonds all im-
port and export duties are specially pledged to pay the
interest.

The Tax bill levies five per cent on most of real,
personal and mixed property, stock, bank bills,
and solvent credits. Twenty per cent on incomes,
profits, &c.

The military bill declares all between 18 and 50
in service during the war. All between 18 and
45 now in service to be retained under existing
organizations and officers. All between 17 and
16, and 45 and 50, to be enrolled for State defence.
Provost, Hospital, and Conscription guard duty to be
performed by men between 18 and 45, who are
unfit for the field.

Exemption—All unfit for the field, members of
Congress, State Legislatures and other Confed-
erate and State officers, preachers regularly em-
ployed, one editor to each newspaper, now pub-
lished, and such employees as are indispensable;
one apothecary to each drug store doing business
on the 10th of October 1862; physicians over thirty
years who have been seven years in the practice;
President and Teachers in colleges and schools
who have been regularly teaching for two years
and have twenty students, one person on farms of
fifteen field hands and give bond and security to
deliver to the Government one hundred pounds of
bacon and beef to every hand, and sell all surplus
at schedule rates. Officers of railroads as heretofore
reported; and the President and Secretary of
War are authorized to grant exemption, as heretofore
reported.

DIPLOMATIC MISSION.—A correspondent of
the Atlanta Register says:

Brigadier-General Wm. Preston, whose
troops won such distinction at Chickamauga,
is safely on his way to Mexico as Minister
Plenipotentiary to that court. He sailed
early in January from a Confederate port.—
He was formerly Minister to Spain under
Buchanan. He is instructed to make a treaty
with Maximilian, based upon the mutual
recognition of the two Governments, with
commercial clauses, granting reciprocal privi-
leges of trade and commerce. A recognition
by Maximilian will be tantamount to a re-
cognition by France.

CAMP NEAR KINGSTON, Feb. 14th, 1864.

Mrs. HENRY M. SHAW.—Madam:—The
most painful duty has devolved upon me of com-
municating to you the death of your brave
and noble husband.

As we were riding together at the head of
the Brigade, on the morning of the 13th inst.,
instant, about 3 o'clock, he received the wound,
and his death was immediate, and seemingly
without pain, while the placid smile that
reined on his countenance after death, struck
the beholder as implying a satisfaction that he
had fallen in the discharge of his duty.

No more exemplary officer, no truer and
more patriotic man has fallen in this bloody
contest, and no one more sincerely lamented
by all to whom he was well known.

As the ranking Colonel of my Brigade for
nearly eighteen months, my associations with
him were constant and intimate, and I can
say with perfect truth that he was more at-
tentive to all the duties of his position than
any officer that I have ever been in contact
with, and the drill and discipline of his Regi-
ment made it the object of our highest com-
mendation wherever it was seen.

I have, too, seen him repeatedly in positions
of the greatest danger, and when under the
heaviest fire, his courage, his coolness and his
self-possession were not surpassed by those of
any soldier in the army. I can bestow no
higher praise on him than to say that his
merits as a public man and officer was equal to
his worth in the social relations of life.

For such an irreparable loss, that you may
receive consolation from him alone who can
give as well as take away all that is best in
life, is my sincere prayer.

With sentiments of the highest respect,
I am very truly, &c.,

T. L. CLINGMAN,

Brig. General.

CAMP NEAR PETERSBURG, VA.,

February 10th, 1864.

Mr. Editor:—The above letter having been
handed me by General Clingman to be for-
warded to the wife of the lamented Col. Shaw;
and owing to the fact that she resides in the
enemy's lines, and the uncertainty of reaching
its destination, I request that you will give
it a place in your columns.

Respectfully, &c.,

C. W. GRANDY.

THE CREOLES OF LOUISIANA.—A Mis-
sachusetts Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Hepworth,
writes of the Louisiana creoles:

Just beyond Carrollton is an immense and
magnificent estate, owned by one of these
Creoles. "His annual yield of sugar is fifteen
hundred hogsheads. He might have taken
the oath of allegiance and thus saved his prop-
erty; but he would not. The work of depre-
dation commenced; but he bore it without a
murmur."

First he took his wagons, harness and
mules; he said nothing, but scowled most aw-
fully. Next he emptied his stables of horses
for the cavalry service; he did not have even
a pony left, and was compelled to trudge
along on foot; still nothing was said. Next
he took his entire crop, ground it in his own
mill, and marked the head of each "U. S."
not a murmur. Then came his negroes, three
hundred and more, whose servants and all
took it into their own heads to come within
our camp lines. The creole was most com-
pletely stripped; still he stood in the midst of
the ruins, cursing Abe Lincoln, and wishing
that he had eight instead of four sons in the
rebel army."

THE DRUNKARD'S LAST SLEEP.—In Pe-
tersburg, Va., Saturday morning, James
Womack was found dead on the commons.—
The poor wretch had, while drunk the night
before, undressed himself, thinking he was
going to bed, and laid himself down on the
cold ground to die. The sun's beams the
next morning lighted the pale face of the
dead man, who was taking his last sleep.

HONORABLE WOUNDS.—When Lafayette
was struck in the foot by a musket ball at
Germantown, he said, "I prize this wound as
among the valuable of my honors." Thou-
sands of our brave defenders can point to
wounds which they have received as honorable
tokens of the love they have for their